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Debate
Listening

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1977

Established 1887

2 Suspected Bonn Terrorists Held After Swiss Gun Battle

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP)—A man and a woman, believed to be the last of West Germany's 16 most-wanted terrorists, were arrested today after a battle at the Swiss-French border near here. Two Swiss guards were injured, one seriously, the police said. The suspect was shot in the foot.

Mr. Stoll, 27, is believed to be a member of the "Red Army Faction" and one of the main suspects in the kidnapping and slaying of West German industrialist Hannu-Martin Schleyer and the killing of Mr. Schleyer's four bodyguards in October. He is a former assistant of West German lawyer Klaus Croissant, who was extradited from France last month on charges of aiding terrorists.

Plambeck, 25, escaped with two other women from a West Berlin prison last year. She is suspected by the Austrian police of being involved in the recent kidnapping of Vienna businessman Walter Palmieri, who was released unharmed after his family paid a reported ransom of \$3 million.

Their names are on warrants that were circulated throughout West Germany and neighboring countries after the murder of Mr. Schleyer, whose body was found

Austrians Suspect Arab Role

German Terrorist Link to Italian Units Feared

By Paul Hoffmann

VIENNA, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Investigators here say they have found links between the Red Army Faction, the West German terrorist group, and Italian units. The group has been linked up with the Red Army Faction of the extreme left in Italy in an alliance that may

West German anti-terrorism experts have made considerable gains available to the Austrian, Swiss and Italian police. The material concerning the suspects is understood to list their known connections with Palestinian and other Arab extremists.

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Dollar Declines Vs. Swiss Franc

The dollar dropped below two Swiss francs as trading was hectic on European foreign exchange markets Tuesday. It finished the day with only a small loss from its overnight level, however. In Frankfurt, the dollar fell at one point to a record low of 2.040 deutsche marks, but then recovered. Story Page 7.

Villages Devastated

TEHRAN, Dec. 20 (UPI)—A major earthquake devastated villages in south-central Iran before dawn today, reportedly killing at least 300 people and injuring 500. Many of the victims apparently died in their beds, buried under debris. Officials said the toll could eventually reach 400.

300 Killed, 500 Injured By Quake in South Iran

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OTHER TIMES—Three armed men stand guard here while three wise men walked a while back, on Bethlehem's Manger Square. The Israeli soldiers on duty in this occupied West Bank town, watch last-minute decorating.

Egyptian, Israeli Generals Discuss Pullback in Sinai

Secret Talks Seen as Sign Of Progress

By Henry Janner

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The defense ministers of Egypt and Israel met secretly today for several hours at a military base near Alexandria to discuss bilateral issues concerning Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.



Gen. Mohammed Gansay



Gen. Ariel Sharon

The negotiations now deal no longer with general principles only, but have come down to precise questions of territory and military safeguards, the sources said.

Gen. Weizman, according to one as yet unconfirmed report, flew to Israel in the evening for meetings there tonight and tomorrow with President Anwar Sadat. He was accompanied by Gen. Gansay.

Mr. Sadat has said that he expects an Israeli-Egyptian declaration of intent to include the following principles: Israeli withdrawal, security for Israel and its neighbors, an outline for a solution of the Palestinian problem, and a broad definition of the nature of a just and total peace between Israel and its neighbors.

U.S. Plans to Abstain In Vote on UN Budget

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States said yesterday that it will abstain from voting for the 1978-79 United Nations budget and may oppose future budgets unless "extravagant" programs are restricted and "outmoded and obsolete" ones are canceled.

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After Latest Paris Talks

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien, told the United States today his government has agreed to release three Americans imprisoned since their yacht was seized off the Vietnamese coast Oct. 12.

Hanoi Will Free 3 Americans Seized Off Coast in October

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Canada Toughens Its S. Africa Trade Policy

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Canada said yesterday it will end all government support for trade with South Africa, including withdrawing commercial consuls at Cape Town and closing the Canadian consulate at Johannesburg.

U.S. Warns of Uranium Ban

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The Carter administration has threatened to withhold future supplies of uranium fuel to South Africa unless it agrees to stricter international controls to prevent its atomic energy program from being used to develop nuclear weapons, officials said yesterday.

Arms Bazaar Promoters Forge Miami Beach Site After Protests

MIAMI BEACH, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Plans to hold an international arms bazaar in this convention city next year have met stiff protests by private citizens and peace groups.

Spanish Quell Jail Riot

VALENCIA, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Riot police fired tear gas and rubber bullets to quell a two-hour riot by prisoners at a jail in this southern town today, the national news agency said.

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By East, West Delegates at Belgrade Talks

Helsinki Pact Amendments Are Proposed

By Louis Fleming

BELGRADE, Dec. 20.—Eastern and Western delegations here have exchanged long lists of proposed changes in the Helsinki agreement before moving toward adjournment of the Belgrade talks for Christmas, expected Thursday. But their final meetings of the year have shown how hard it is going to be to find agreement.

Only yesterday a compromise was worked out to allow further debate on human rights at this conference reviewing the results of the Helsinki accord on security and cooperation in Europe. The Soviet Union had sought a clause declaring that the current meeting's debate on human rights had been completed. Western delegates suspected, however, that this was designed to prevent the Helsinki accord on security and cooperation in Europe from being monitored by a group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accord.

Two Generals Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
his Washington talks. He seemed pleased with his reception here and in Washington and made a point of expressing his hope that Israel and France might renew their fractured alliance.

His stop in London and his remarks about France underlined his interest in courting European opinion, some of which has become pro-Arab, as he heads into the tense infighting of the coming negotiations with the Egyptians.

Speaking to reporters before leaving for Jerusalem, he repeated that his Middle East proposal is negotiable. He said he was ready to hear any counterproposal by President Sadat when the two meet.

He said that President Giscard d'Estaing had invited him to Paris tomorrow but he said he had then to meet with his Cabinet.

Beirut Bomb Dismissed
BEIRUT, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Security officials and explosives experts dismantled a small rocket outside the Egyptian Embassy today minutes before it was due to explode, witnesses said.

It was the second attempted bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in 24 hours. The first bomb, consisting of 8.2 kilos of TNT, was also rendered harmless minutes before it was to explode. Witnesses said guards spotted a vegetable cart outside the embassy building in Beirut's plush safari area and notified Lebanese security officials.

On examination, the police found a small rocket attached to a timing device, the witnesses said. It was learned, meanwhile, that Egypt will send extra security forces to protect its embassy staff here.

Hussein Continues Tour

BEIRUT, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Jordan's King Hussein arrived in Muscat and Oman today for talks with Sultan Qaboos on an Arab tour aimed at closing Arab ranks after the split that followed President Sadat's visit to Israel, the Qatari news agency said. The Jordanian monarch has already visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

Trunk Shocker

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 20 (UPI).—A circus elephant died yesterday when he wrapped his trunk around a live electronic wire and started munching it.

had rejected, but finally accepted, a stipulation that next month's sessions will "remain open for any intervention by any delegation."

Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the 35-nation conference, said:

"If dissidents are arrested, if they are tried, we reserve the right to talk about it. We do not yield our right... to speak about dissidents, arrests, harassment, or to cite names, categories or countries, anything we feel is appropriate. I am pleased and satisfied with the results."

"The conference will resume in mid-January for a final month in which the delegates will try to agree on a report covering the first 11 weeks of the meeting, including the review of how well each of the nations has done in implementing the Helsinki agreement and the presentation of new proposals."

The review meeting already has served to allay some lingering suspicions in the West that Helsinki had been a sellout to the Russians. Among the skeptical observers who came here were U.S. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., and Margaret Thatcher, Britain's Conservative party leader. Both reportedly went home impressed with the value of the operation.

Acceptable Norms
The review also has shown how much the West gained at Helsinki in establishing acceptable norms for relations between East and West, and it has been an embarrassment to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The 15 nations of NATO have demonstrated their firm commitment to a thorough report by offering in the final week before the recess, a draft for that part of the final document.

"We wanted to do this before Christmas so that the Russians could not come back in January and accuse us of taking them by surprise," an ambassador said.

Westerners also have agreed on and circulated informally to the Eastern delegations some documents dealing with the major element of the conference, the new proposals designed to strengthen the Helsinki accord. The Eastern nations also have circulated some proposals.

The Final Act of Helsinki, as it is entitled officially, is now recognized as such an extraordinary document that additions may seem unnecessary. But for a variety of reasons, some nothing more than bargaining chips, both East and West have come up with nearly 100 new proposals.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The lower house of the Indian Parliament today passed a set of amendments aimed at removing some of the authoritarian provisions written into the Indian Constitution by the government of Indira Gandhi.

But the new government still stopped well short of repealing all of what it likes to call "Mrs. Gandhi's black laws," and the controversy as the latest bill was passed, by a vote of 318 to 1, reflected continuing dissension on the matter among its supporters.

"The government by omission is becoming a party to the subversion of the Constitution," said S.N. Misra, the deputy leader of the ruling Janata party. "We have given a pledge to our people. The people might conclude that we are sliding back or backtracking on the pledges given to them."

"It will be our object that the country may never see again

For the United States, the new proposals of greatest importance is an elaboration of Principle 7, the human rights section of the Helsinki accord. The United States and 14 other Western nations have proposed that members of the pact commit themselves to unilateral implementation of Principle 7 in conformity with the UN universal declaration of human rights.

That would seem easy enough since the Russians, as well as the Western nations, are declared supporters of both. But it may prove a bitter pill for the Russians to swallow, coming after the strong medicine of the debate in which Moscow's failings were well publicized.

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Key Figures Kept in Seoul Cabinet Shifts

SEOUL, Dec. 20 (UPI).—President Park Chung Hee dropped a third of the 20 members of his Cabinet today in his third Cabinet reshuffle since Choi Kyu Hak was appointed Premier in December, 1975.

The most prominent changes today involved the portfolios of national defense, education, commerce and industry, agriculture and forestry and the newly created post of energy minister. Altogether, seven posts changed hands.

Roh Joo Kyun, a retired army general, was appointed the new defense minister, succeeding Suh Jyoung Chul. Park Chan Eyun, a pro-government member of the National Assembly, succeeded Hwang San Duk as education minister. Commerce and Industry Minister Chang Yie Jun became energy and resources minister. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Choi Gak Eyun was assigned the commerce and industry portfolio, with his former industry assigned to Chang Tok Chul, who has been deputy minister of economic planning.

Foreign Minister Park Tong Uin, Director Kim Joo Kyu of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Interior Minister Kim Chi Yul were all retained. The retention of these men indicated that there would be no major change in the policy of the government of President Park.

Several Repressive Measures Repealed

India Votes to Drop Some Gandhi Laws

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The lower house of the Indian Parliament today passed a set of amendments aimed at removing some of the authoritarian provisions written into the Indian Constitution by the government of Indira Gandhi.

But the new government still stopped well short of repealing all of what it likes to call "Mrs. Gandhi's black laws," and the controversy as the latest bill was passed, by a vote of 318 to 1, reflected continuing dissension on the matter among its supporters.

"The government by omission is becoming a party to the subversion of the Constitution," said S.N. Misra, the deputy leader of the ruling Janata party. "We have given a pledge to our people. The people might conclude that we are sliding back or backtracking on the pledges given to them."

"It will be our object that the country may never see again

the kind of emergency that was imposed" by Mrs. Gandhi's government in June, 1975.

The bill that was passed today will remove a section of the Constitution that gives the Parliament the power to ban "anti-national activities." When the provision was put into the Constitution, late last year, such activities were never defined. But libertarians had grave misgivings about the possibility of such a ban.

The bill also restores to the courts some of the powers of judicial review that had been taken from them by the amendments of a year ago.

But among the provisions left unchanged are a specific ban on judicial review of constitutional amendments and a section subordinating fundamental human rights to economic and social goals.

In the debate of the last few days, some supporters of the government have also criticized its reluctance to keep a cam-



KILLING TIME—One of the eight French hostages held by the Polisario Front fires an automatic rifle as other hostages watch, somewhere in the Sahara, according to the caption accompanying this Algerian press photo. The hostages are scheduled to be released Friday into the custody of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Polisario Prepares to Release Eight French Hostages

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Plans are being made by Saharan insurgents to free their eight French hostages Friday despite accusations that French planes bombed a guerrilla column in the Sahara.

The insurgents' self-proclaimed Polisario Front sent a message today to the families of the eight hostages inviting them to Algiers for the release of the

prisoners to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who will fly to the Algerian capital for the release.

The Polisario message also asked the dignity with which they (the families) bore this painful trial, refusing to lend themselves to any political maneuvers.

French government sources said today that the prisoners

will be flown to Paris promptly after their release.

Yesterday the Polisario Front said that French planes bombed one of their columns, killing 100 persons.

The French government hinted that the bombings did take place, but specified that France had fewer planes in the Sahara area than the Polisario said had participated in the bombings.

Major Airport Closed to Civilian Flights

Soviet Arms Airlift to Ethiopia Continues

NAIROBI, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Ethiopia's major international airport was closed again today as a huge airlift of Soviet arms continued and more government forces were flown to the northern province of Eritrea.

Civilian flights into the airport at Addis Ababa were canceled

until at least tomorrow to allow the airlift to go on uninterrupted, according to sources in Addis Ababa.

Scores of Soviet transports have been landing at the airport. The Russians are supplying an estimated \$500 million worth of military weapons to the Ethiopian government, which is fighting major wars on two fronts.

The Russians have been flying in crated MIG fighters and ammunition to keep the Ethiopian Army functioning against Somali insurgents in the southeast Ogaden desert and Eritrean secessionists in the north.

The United States, alarmed over the size of the arms buildup, officially protested to the Soviet Union last week.

Washington also said both Russia and Cuba had significantly increased the numbers of their advisers in Ethiopia.

10 Killed in Fog On French Roads

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP).—Freezing fog, covering much of France for the third day, today caused a series of chain collisions involving hundreds of cars on two superhighways. At least seven persons were killed and scores were injured.

The main western highways out of Paris and from Lille to Dunkirk were both closed after chain collisions. On the superhighway 35 miles west of Paris, at least 200 vehicles were involved in a pileup, a witness said. Visibility was down to 15 feet as police, ambulance crews and firemen searched for victims.

Heavy fog blanketed road south of Paris as far as Lyons and down the Rhone Valley. About 300 vehicles were involved in two mass collisions near Lyons yesterday. Three persons were killed.

Sources said an airlift of a total of several thousand troops to Eritrea also continued.

Government forces reportedly suffered major military reversals last week in Eritrea.

Secessionists, who have been fighting for independence for 15 years, claimed two decisive victories over the Ethiopians and said they were continuing an offensive on a third front.

The Eritrean Liberation Front Sunday claimed secessionists captured the government stronghold of Adi Caleh, 50 miles south of the provincial capital of Asmara, killing 1,600 government troops.

In a separate battle last week, the guerrillas said they killed and wounded nearly 3,000 government forces near Asmara.

And 80 miles to the northeast, the rebels said they were battling the defending government garrison for control of the port and Ethiopian naval headquarters of Massawa.

[The Associated Press quoted diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa as reporting that Ethiopian forces have successfully driven the rebels from Massawa, but heavy fighting continued around the town. Late last week the rebels managed to breach the defenses of Massawa and there was fighting inside the town, the sources said.]

China to Build Factory

NAIROBI, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—China is to build a textile factory in the Ethiopian city of Awassa under an agreement signed in Addis Ababa yesterday, the Ethiopian news agency reported.

An agreement to set up the factory, which will increase the country's textile output by 22 per cent when it becomes fully operational in three to four years, was signed in Addis Ababa yesterday, the agency said.

Canada Toughens Its S. Africa Trade Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
ing in southern Africa a "boycott."

He suggested that the government should look at the policy on apartheid of Canadian multinationals in South Africa before granting these firms tax concessions for their South African operations.

Mr. Jamieson said yesterday that other countries violate human rights, but that South Africa "stands apart as a country which makes decisions affecting human beings on the basis of race and color."

Response Is Key
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 20 (UPI).—South African business and labor spokesmen today reacted icily to Canada's sudden withdrawal of commercial backing for Canadian businesses in South Africa in a gesture against Pretoria's race policies.

There was no official reaction to Ottawa's decision but Trade Union Council vice-president Andre Malherbe said in Johannesburg, "If the Canadians think they are going to help black progress in the labor field this way, they are barking up the wrong tree."

Errol MacLeod, director of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, said Canada would suffer more than South Africa from the break. "The net result of the Canadian government's action is that Canadian business

will not be able to promote its interests as effectively as in the past and is therefore bound to suffer as a result."

French Shift Policy

PRETORIA, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—France has told South Africa it cannot honor certain defense contracts—believed to include the supply of submarines—Defense Minister Pieter Botha said today.

In a carefully-worded press statement, which he declined to elaborate, Mr. Botha said South African defense force personnel would be withdrawn from France in phases following the French decision not to supply arms to this country.

World Socialists End 3-Day Talks in Tokyo

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP).—A three-day meeting of 87 world Socialist leaders concluded in Tokyo yesterday with a joint declaration calling for disarmament, restoration of human rights in "some areas" and global efforts to improve the economy.

The delegates, representing 20 countries and eight international organizations, said that the Socialist international party leaders' conference was a success that "has expanded the possibilities of democratic Socialist movements." It was the first time the meeting was held in Asia.

W. German Killed Policeman

3-Judge Dutch Court Gives Terrorist 20-Year Sentence

UTRECHT, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—A three-man Dutch court today sentenced a West German terrorist, Knut Folkerts, 25, to 20 years in prison for the murder of a Dutch police officer after rejecting arguments that he was a "resistance fighter against imperialism."

Folkerts, a leading member of the Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof gang, chose to stay out of the courtroom as Judge Karel Bieger read the verdict.

The court building was heavily guarded, nearby streets were closed, and journalists and spectators were searched as they entered the building.

The court found Folkerts guilty of the "cold-blooded and premeditated" murder of a detective, sergeant, Arde Kraenberg, 46, who was shot in the back in a gun battle Sept. 22.

He was also found guilty of the attempted murder of a detective, Leonard Pieterse, 37, who was hit in the stomach by two bullets from Folkerts' pistol in the same gun battle.

The shooting took place in a car rental office in the center of Utrecht, where police had set an ambush during the international hunt for guerrillas who kidnapped West German industrialist Hannu-Martin Schleyer.

West Germany has requested Folkerts' extradition and regards him as a suspect in the Schleyer case and in the shooting in April of the chief public prosecutor, Siegfried Buback. No date has been set for the hearing, which will probably be in Maastricht.

The judge said that Folkerts was capable of committing similar acts as soon as he was set free.

Folkerts is expected to appeal, his lawyers said.

Defense Argument

At his trial on Dec. 6 and 7, Folkerts and his lawyers argued that as a member of the Red Army Faction he was a resistance fighter against West German and U.S. imperialism and was entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war.

Judge Bieger rejected his argument, saying: "It is completely unacceptable that in a democratic country—and that is what these countries are, like ours—individuals who disagree with the policy of their country should therefore carry out acts of violence such as this one. Such actions attack the most fundamental principles of the rule of law."

"Crimes that the accused may have committed abroad do not concern this court, but his actions

in this case can never be explained away or excused by a reference to his membership of the RAF," the judge said.

Judge Bieger rejected the argument of defense lawyer Pieter Schut that Folkerts should be protected by a recent additional protocol to the 1949 Geneva convention, extending its application to liberation movements.

Notes Disqualification

Judge Bieger said that the protocol was not yet legally in force and, in any case, the Red Army Faction failed in all respects to meet its criteria.

"There is no sign that the accused was involved in a fight against the Dutch state, as set out in the protocol, when he was arrested in Utrecht," the judge said.

Judge Bieger, giving the reason for finding Folkerts guilty of premeditated murder rather than the lesser charge of manslaughter, said that it was clear that he had shot to kill the two policemen in short range. "Even before shooting the accused had decided not to let himself be arrested by the Netherlands at any price," he said.

300 Said Dead In Iran Quake

(Continued from Page 1)
and other afflicted areas reports of disruptions of electricity and water supplies.

Zarand, a main township, reported widespread damage to buildings but no casualties. Newspapers said that at least three villages about one mile from Zarand were "completely destroyed."

The village of Bab-Tangal, among the hardest hit, had 150 people killed.

Hospitals and clinics in Kerman and Zarand were overwhelmed with quake victims, officials said. Army medical teams set up emergency treatment centers in roadways.

The office of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi directed relief operations. The Iranian armed forces flew transport aircraft loaded with blankets and tents to the town of Mersan, then trucked the cargo to the cold, snow-covered quake site. Rains had drained the area for several days.

It was the first major earthquake in Iran this fall. But this year a series of tremors in the southern Iranian ports of Bandar Abbas, Bandar Lengeh and outlying areas, killing an estimated 150.

U.S. Says It Might Withhold Uranium Fuel to South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

past have pressed Pretoria to sign the nonproliferation treaty, but they stopped short of threatening a nuclear fuel ban for fear that would only serve to drive South Africa into greater nuclear self-sufficiency.

However, in the opinion of several officials, South Africa is close to achieving a nuclear weapons capability and stronger measures to deter this are now in order. Officials note, for instance, that the facilities in the Kalahari, which were first detected in August by the Soviet Union, have not been dismantled. In addition, work is said to be proceeding on the construction of a uranium enrichment plant, which would allow South Africa to produce weapons-grade uranium that could be used to make nuclear weapons.

As a result of these developments, the administration has concluded that an exception policy of not threatening nuclear embargoes in order to stem the spread of nuclear capabilities.

Another factor behind the administration's decision, officials

said, is the growing sentiment in Congress and the international community for the United States to end nuclear cooperation with South Africa. Officials acknowledge that unless progress is made on getting South Africa to accept a full range of safeguards for its nuclear programs, the administration will probably be able to resist pressures for ending all nuclear ties with Pretoria.

Ford Denies Expansion

DETROIT, Dec. 20 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. denied yesterday statements by its head of African operations that the company plans an \$8-million expansion of facilities there. Motor Co. is not expanding interests, facilities or production in South Africa in 1978, Dr. Petersen, Ford executive president for international operations, said.

Earlier yesterday, Brian general manager of Ford Africa Ltd., said the company was increasing its investments in Africa, most of it for equipment to manufacture new products.

Mr. Petersen said that it will spend about \$8 million in 1978 for regular annual maintenance of South African facilities.

Canada Exports

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Common Market foreign ministers today endorsed an agreement with Canada for resumption of Canadian uranium supplies to the community starting next month, EEC officials said.

The accord was finally concluded after months of negotiations when Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Don Jamieson met EEC Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner here earlier month.

The EEC ministers have accepted the terms of the deal which Canada would be obliged to use the uranium to manufacture new products.

Canada suspended delivery of the EEC last year because of concern about EEC safety standards. About one third of community's uranium for electricity generation comes from Canada.

France, which has not a nuclear nonproliferation pact, was considered the obstacle to the shipment. Jamieson said in Parliament that the tentative agreement forbids delivery of Canadian uranium to French nuclear reactors until France implements the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Euronuclear, the EEC's atomic energy branch.

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Evidence Admission

N.Y. Court Backs Ban on Press, Public at Pretrial Hearings

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—New York State Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that the press should be excluded from pretrial hearings on admissibility of evidence unless the public could be "adversely affected" by the proceedings.

The court's decision, which is the first of its kind, came in a case involving the prosecution of a man charged with the murder of a woman. The court ruled that the press should be excluded from pretrial hearings on admissibility of evidence unless the public could be "adversely affected" by the proceedings.

The court's decision is a significant victory for the press, which has long been established as a right. The court ruled that the press should be excluded from pretrial hearings on admissibility of evidence unless the public could be "adversely affected" by the proceedings.

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A Critical Stage

Pretrial hearings are held frequently to determine admissibility of evidence. Often, critical decisions are made on controversial proceedings.

A decision came on an appeal by the defense, which sought to have two daily newspaper reporters, who had been in the courtroom during the trial, excluded from the trial. The court ruled that the press should be excluded from pretrial hearings on admissibility of evidence unless the public could be "adversely affected" by the proceedings.

The trial was pending. The court ruled that the press should be excluded from pretrial hearings on admissibility of evidence unless the public could be "adversely affected" by the proceedings.

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He said, the court retained jurisdiction because the case involved a recurring and serious issue of concrete significance to the court and the public.

He said the projected price increase would have a double, salutary effect:

"It would open expansion of markets of the industrialized world and would force, through competition, a more efficient use of resources."

Talks Recused

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain today recused their ambassadors from attending talks here on the arms control treaty to ban all nuclear weapons.

RY'S N.Y. BARO

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Rue Dussan, PARIS
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At 8,150 feet an unbelievable view of the Mont-Blanc.

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For information call Flaine Real Estate 23, rue Cambon - Paris 75008.

tel. 261 55 17



Leonora Perez (left) and Filipina Narciso talking to reporters Monday.

U.S. Judge Orders New Trial for 2 Filipino Nurses

DETROIT, Dec. 20 (NYT).—A federal judge, in an order accusing government prosecutors of "persistent misconduct," yesterday ordered a new trial for two Filipino nurses convicted last July of poisoning patients at the Ann Arbor Veterans Administration Hospital.

Judge Philip Pratt of the U.S. District Court, finding that "the invidious secretions of prosecutorial misconduct" had "polluted the waters of justice" in the case, said "judicial conscience demanded a new trial." The nurses, Filipina Narciso, 31, and Leonora Perez, 33, were convicted after a 13-week trial on July 13 of poisoning five of their former

patients in 1975. They were accused of causing breathing failures by injecting a muscle-paralyzing drug called Pavulon into patients' intravenous medication tubes.

Mrs. Perez and Miss Narciso, who faced possible life terms in prison, have been free on bond and living in the Ann Arbor area while awaiting action by Judge Pratt.

Proposes Fund to Cut Developing Nations' Debt

Venezuela Asks OPEC for Oil-Price Rise to Aid Third World

CARABALLIDA, Venezuela, Dec. 20 (UPI).—President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela opened the price-setting conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today with a call for an increase of 5 to 8 percent in oil prices next year.

Mr. Perez said the extra oil revenue should be used to reduce the indebtedness of Third World nations that do not have oil.

He proposed a financing mechanism for such debt-reduction—a program to be operated by OPEC, the Group of 77 developing countries and the International Monetary Fund.

"Why, for the benefit of humanity, does not the OPEC agree in its 50th meeting to an increase in the price of oil of between 5 and 8 percent, to be devoted for one year as a contribution to the payment of debts of developing countries which lack oil?" Mr. Perez asked.

He said the debts of these nations increased from \$40 billion in 1973 to \$180 billion this year.

He said the projected price increase would have a double, salutary effect:

"It would open expansion of markets of the industrialized world and would force, through competition, a more efficient use of resources."

Polish Cabinet Is Reshuffled

WARSAW, Dec. 20 (AP).—Polish Vice-Premier Kazimierz Olekski, who also administered the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Stanislaw Barczewski, agriculture minister and an alternate Politburo member, were fired during the weekend in a Cabinet reshuffle.

The Sejm (parliament) also voted that Mieczyslaw Jastrzynski, a former transport minister, return to his post, replacing Tadeusz Rejz, who will remain in the Cabinet as minister without portfolio.

Stanislaw Mach was appointed minister for light industries, a post vacant since August.

the increase in prices—as President Carter has repeatedly proposed to the Congress of the United States—a decrease in the level of consumption, which is threatening the integral future of humanity.

The 13 OPEC oil ministers are to take up the price issue in formal talks tomorrow.

Conference sources said that

formal talks on prices started last night at a welcoming banquet for the oil ministers.

The 1978 price issue has split OPEC into three factions and sparked fears of another major confrontation within the cartel like the one a year ago that resulted in two rival price systems for six months.

The cartel, which was then 18

years old, suffered its worst schism, with 11 member nations adopting a 15-per-cent price hike for 1977 but the Saudis and the emirates opting for a 5-per-cent increase.

The two-tier price structure lasted until July, when a compromise 10-per-cent increase was adopted by all OPEC nations.

Different Plans

Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates favor freezing prices at the current level. Venezuela, Indonesia and other "moderates" want a boost of 5 to 10 per cent and a group of radicals that include Iraq, Algeria and Libya favors a price hike of up to 23 per cent.

OPEC economic experts, joined by ministers arriving early, yesterday held a series of informal sessions aimed at forging a compromise solution.

Conference sources indicated that one of the options discussed was the deferral of a vote on the price issue until a later date—a de-facto price freeze that would not humiliate the countries seeking an increase.

The economic experts reportedly want the compromise discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

The tight security around the meeting site, a hotel 37 miles from Caracas, was a sign of the host government's concern for protection against terrorist attacks such as the raid of OPEC's 1975 meeting in Vienna.

Millions in Italy Stage Hour-Long Walkout

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP).—Millions of workers staged a one-hour nationwide general strike today to press demands for the establishment of a trade union for the country's police. The strike was called by the three major labor unions.

Leftist parties favor such a union for police. The ruling Christian Democratic and other moderate parties are opposed to the demand.

New USAF Check For F-111 Flaws

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force says it has started inspecting all engines for its 452 F-111 and F-111B bombers and fighter-bombers after cracks were detected in some of them.

Officials said last week that 24 of the first 100 engines checked were found to have cracks in their combustion casings.

The Air Force is not grounding its F-111 and F-111B fleet while the inspections are being conducted. Officials declined to say whether any of the at least 48 losses of F-111s and F-111Bs over the last 10 years were caused by this flaw.

GM Paying \$40 Million To 100,000 Owners

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP).—General Motors said yesterday that it has agreed to pay a total of up to \$40 million to more than 100,000 owners of 1971 Oldsmobiles, Pontiacs and Buicks in which GM substituted Chevrolet engines.

Illinois Attorney General William Scott called it, "The largest consumer protection settlement in history." Mr. Scott filed a federal class action suit here on behalf of consumers. Persons who ordered one of the new cars before April 10 will receive \$200 in cash and an extended, three-year, 36,000-mile warranty on the engine, drive train and transmission.

To Aid Carter Campaign

U.S. Body Accuses AFL-CIO Of Violating Spending Laws

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—After drawn-out negotiations that finally were abandoned under the pressure of a secret court order, the Federal Election Commission has openly accused the AFL-CIO of persistently violating federal campaign spending laws.

Acting under a deadline imposed by U.S. District Court Judge George Hart Jr., the FEC filed its own lawsuit late Friday asking for an injunction against the huge labor federation and a civil penalty of \$10,000.

The FEC charged that the AFL-CIO has been illegally transferring funds from its general union treasury to a political contributions fund maintained by the federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE). By the commission's estimate, more than \$382,000 in general union funds has been funneled to COPE's Political Contributions Committee since 1970 and the practice allegedly is continuing.

A court decision in the FEC's favor could seriously blunt organized labor's influence in federal elections. The commission said it filed the suit only after weeks of extensive negotiations proved fruitless.

The showdown was prompted by a series of broader complaints submitted to the FEC last winter by the National Right to Work Committee, a conservative organization that describes itself as opposed to compulsory unionism.

The Right to Work Committee maintained that COPE had spent more than \$3 million in 1976 alone, much of it on behalf of the Carter-Mondale ticket. Although COPE said the funds were spent on nonpartisan activities, such as voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives, the Right to Work Committee contended the spending actually constituted partisan and illegal campaign contributions that were coordinated with Democratic and Carter campaign officials.

In its initial complaint to the FEC on Dec. 20, 1976, the Right to Work Committee contended that \$600,000 had been transferred in 1975 and 1976 alone from the AFL-CIO general treasury to COPE's "Education Fund" and that about \$568,000 of that was then turned over to the political contributions committee.

Under federal election laws, labor unions and their political committees are supposed to get the money for voter registration drives and political donations through voluntary donations by union members. The funds are supposed to be kept separate from general union treasuries which are fed by union membership dues.

In its lawsuit, the FEC said

U.S. Food Asked For Indochinese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—Sixty-five private organizations have called on the Carter administration to grant emergency food relief to Laos and Vietnam, which have been stricken with harvest setbacks and other problems resulting in substantial food deficits.

The organizations include the National Council of Churches, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the League of Women Voters and a number of farm organizations. They made the appeal last week.

The State Department has told private citizens that it appears that Vietnam is short of as much as 900,000 metric tons of rice. The UN Development Fund has estimated that Laos has a food deficit of 394,000 metric tons and could exhaust its food supplies by March unless help is sent.

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PARIS FILMS

The Generation Gap Gets a Light Touch

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—With the approach of the holiday season, Parisian exhibitors are doing their utmost to transform the cinema into a soapbox, and the "entertainment" film is one device of numerous sermons.

A "Moment d'Egarement" (A Moment of Abandonment) by Claude Lelouch, the director of the hit "Breathless," is one of the more recent films to take this route. It does discuss the generation gap, but with light humor, generalizing or imparting a message. It is a comedy of status and character, brightly lit and directed and attractively acted.

The middle-aged man, life-long Parisian, rents a villa on the outskirts for the summer and each year with him a teen-ager. The father is divorced and the son is a delinquent. When the son is sent to a boarding school, the father is left alone. He is left alone with his wife and children. He is left alone with his wife and children. He is left alone with his wife and children.

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Victor Lanoux, Agnès Soral in "Moment d'Egarement."

the Elysées Cinema in English is a swift-paced American escapism. Its scenario makes the break-taking adventures of a swagging tricker and his truck-driving aide who smuggle beer across the state lines in the South. They are pursued by a frantic Texas sheriff and their resourceful dogging of him is the main feature of a script filled with salty humor and raw talk. Earl Reynolds, a neo-Clark Gable, as the lawbreaker and Jackie Gleason as the indignant cop have some amusing slanging matches. In all, a merry chase.

"The Adventures of Bernard and Bianca" is the latest product of the Walt Disney studios and is the most polished film in Paris. An organization of golden-hearted mice, evidently related to the do-good rodents of Beatrix Potter's "Tallor of Gloucester," take part in the

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

them that sorting them out from the greenery becomes a puzzle. He caps a large and slightly bulky horse's body with a human profile, a very individual Mazon version of the familiar Centaur and invents a special kind of musical virtuoso, half man, half grand piano-cum-cello, all done with a flourish in one continuous line. In the show, too, is just one startingly bright pastel from his American period, unfamiliar here since most of the work Mazon produced during his years in the United States remained in collections and museums there. He has, in fact, tended to be more appreciated in America than in Europe, where the many other great names of his era overshadowed him. Now 80, and still painting and drawing, Mazon must be smiling at the recent upsurge of interest in his art.

Van Gindertael, Le Mirail d'Encre, 119 Champsée de Chateaufort, to Dec. 24.

Cobra-type compositions, with

hints of Michaux in their casual effect of random splashes transformed into vaguely recognizable shapes and forms, are obtained by an unusual technique. Van Gindertael spills liquid lead onto white paper, lets it cool and solidify before prizing the substance away to reveal the shadow underneath, then inserts his own pen-and-ink designs among the light-colored trails and blot left by the split lead. The paper, white to start with, turns into a light buff color under the impact of the warm lead. The artist uses brown ink for his own additions, so the final effect is rather somber. It seems a complicated procedure to search for guidelines before launching into composition, but it sometimes works out with surprising vitality.

Bye Bye Maya, Galerie Maya, 13a Rue Veydt, Brussels, to Dec. 24.

One of Brussels's active modern art galleries is closing down, partly, by its owner explains, to give her more time to enjoy art freed from

the chores of commerce and paperwork involved in showing and selling it. This final show has contributions from many of the artists who have exhibited here in past years: Duboumont, Alechinsky, Hugh Weiss (an American artist from Paris who became a regular exhibitor here), Chavez, Silberman and Figueroa. It's a glimpse of the quality and

London Sells Copy Of Nazi Surrender

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The final draft of the German surrender at the end of World War II has been auctioned here for £3,100—three times its estimated value.

Drawn up by Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery on Luneburg Heath on May 4, 1945, the typewritten document was bought by a Scots antiques collector, Donald Wilson. It is the only draft known.

City of Light's Switch Turned Back On for Noel

By Rafaela Seppala

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—After years of dimmed-out streets, the City of Light is giving its Christmas decorations back.

For the first time in a century, Paris is run by an elected mayor, Jacques Chirac, rather than a government functionary, and City Hall is making a special effort to make this holiday season bright and fun-filled for Parisian and visitor alike.

The Eiffel Tower is illuminated for Christmas for the first time in the 88 years. Strings of lights form a 240-foot Christmas tree on its four sides. It is visible from beyond the city limits.

Deputy Mayor Jean de Préamont is in charge of the capital's "decoration and animation" and, with a budget of \$800,000, means to make a good job of it.

Shopkeepers and businessmen contributed \$12,000 to the festivities.

"We have started a policy of 'rendezvous,'" he said in an interview. "This means that we are

trying to create every year a series of events in the capital that we want visitors to know that they will find again next year and the year after that."

This year's special decorations and festivities will include 46 illuminated streets throughout the city plus a special laser-light display in the vast Avenue de la Grande Armée, which leads off the Arch of Triumph.

"We did not want to have an elite Christmas," Mr. Préamont said. "We wanted all the districts of Paris to have their Christmas, so instead of helping finance the decoration of the Champs-Élysées, which is full of rich shops and business firms, we gave most money to the more modest shopping streets. The Champs-Élysées got nothing from us."

Businesses are financing special 30-minute showings of Disney movies for children twice a day under the Eiffel Tower. Mr. Préamont has also hired carolers, jugglers and other performers to entertain in the streets. A

singing group will tour the city's neighborhoods, cheerers to sing songs of the 1940s in special shows for the elderly.

Concerts of traditional carols from all the provinces of France will be staged in various churches, and jazz musicians, ballet companies and small orchestras will perform in railroad stations and on six squares scattered through the city.

It will all make a startling contrast to last year's Christmas in Paris, when the city furnished only 10 strawmen trees.

Mr. Préamont rubs his hands when he looks forward to what he is going to do next year.

"This year time was short as we didn't settle into our jobs at City Hall until April. But next year we will have more time."

"We will have the tree on the Eiffel Tower, of course, and we are thinking of reviving the different local traditions of each district of Paris—like the 'parade of the crowned oxen' in the 19th Arrondissement. Paris hasn't had a procession like that in decades."

Ulster Protestants Declare 'Sound of Music' Subversive

BELFAST, Dec. 20 (AP).—The "Sound of Music," probably one of the most innocuous stories ever told, has become the center of a religious war in strife-torn Northern Ireland.

The musical, which tells the story of a novice nun who becomes governess to an Austrian family by singing lots of songs on mountains, poses a terrible threat to the Protestant faith, according to followers of the fiery Rev. Ian Paisley.

The trouble erupted when "The Sound of Music" was chosen as this year's Christmas play to be staged by the pupils of the predominantly Protestant high school at Killeel, a fishing village 30 miles south of Belfast.

The Rev. Paisley's Democratic Unionist party, the third biggest in the province, has demanded that the school authorities scrap the play and replace it with something less offensive to Protestants.

"Great Deception" "We see this as yet another inroad of the great commercial deception," the party said in a statement.

The Rev. Paisley and his supporters have long opposed any moves to bring the Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland together.

Like many Protestants, they consider commercial efforts the first step toward Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland being swallowed up by the neighboring Irish Republic, which is 96 percent Catholic.

The angry protests over a kids' Christmas play may seem ludicrous to Julie Andrews fans outside Northern Ireland. But in this turbulent province, where Protestants and Catholics have been killing each other for eight years, it indicates how deep-rooted the centuries-old sectarian prejudices are and why the blood-letting continues.

George McConnell, the DUP's chief spokesman, told reporters: "The Sound of Music is full of Roman influences which Prot-

estants abhor. At one point, candles are lit on the stage, some of the children have to appear in the garb of Catholic nuns and they also have to bless themselves publicly in the way Romans do."

Mr. McConnell, a local drilling contractor, claimed Protestants already were angry about the way their children were being taught about Northern Ireland's history at the school.

For instance, he said, parents have complained about history classes that made King William III of Orange out to be a tyrant.

"King Billy" is the hero of Ulster's 1 million Protestants because he defeated King James's Catholic army at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and secured the Protestant ascendancy in Northern Ireland.

Dance in Paris

"Vibrations Pour Une Voix," a new spectacle by the Ballet-Teatre Joseph Rusillo—using original music by Patrice Sciorino for piano and percussion, and excerpts from operas recorded by Maria Callas—is running at the Theatre National de Chaillot in Paris until Dec. 24. The sets are by Roland de Livry and the costumes by Rusillo and de Livry.

Fortunately, it's easier to remember the two genuine Russian vodkas than dozens of pseudo-Russian vodkas.



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Responsibility in Africa

In the wake of the repressions in South Africa that followed the death of Stephen Biko and the black demonstrations it set off, there has been a growing tendency among nations that once accepted the South African anachronism to exert greater pressure for change. The actions by Canada to cut back official commercial relations and thus to limit unofficial trade with a land that had once been Canada's associate in the Commonwealth under the British crown are a striking example of this trend.

The United States has been reluctant to apply direct economic pressure on the government in Pretoria; the American capital investment there is very heavy, and there is always the problem of just what effect too sudden a change might have in a land that has developed into its present black-white structure over several centuries.

This last factor has been recognized by the Canadian government as well. The minister for external affairs, Don Jamieson, expressed the hope that civil equality for blacks in South Africa (and South-West Africa) might be won without bloodshed. And he also urged the black leaders to show a high degree of responsibility in pursuing their goals.

This always sounds like either white complacency about white responsibility or an attempt to slow down black efforts to over-

turn a system that is patently inhuman. But it is not a matter of color, or rhetoric—but harsh fact. In Rhodesia, some method of approaching black political equality might well have been either accepted by Prime Minister Ian Smith or rammed down his throat by now if it had not been for quarrels among the black groups. This has already cost much in lives through continuing guerrilla struggles. In other words, it is the blacks who have suffered most through their own internecine rivalries, whether ideological or personal.

Much the same was true, of course, in Angola, where the civil war has not ended. And whatever the results of any contest of this kind, in political terms, the land involved and its peoples are bound to have a legacy of uncertainty, destruction and lingering bitterness, plus the confusions that a divided period of transition inevitably creates for the future.

Thus there are two responsibilities in Africa. The colonialist and industrialist responsibility is very grave. But it would be a serious error for either blacks or whites, in or out of Africa, to overlook the truth that if the blacks are to determine their future they must work together and not at odds, tribally, ideologically or personally. That is the primary responsibility of freedom, for peoples as well as for individuals.

Where Begin Is Headed

A quarter-century ago—it now seems a quarter-century ago—we remarked that in Middle East diplomacy, the glass is either half empty or half full and that we prefer to view it as half full. That is certainly how we prefer to see Prime Minister Begin's explication of the proposals he will put to President Sadat when they meet on Christmas Day. The ideas he outlined to President Carter last weekend appear to confirm that peace and the return of virtually all of Sinai are now possible on the Egyptian front. The crucial question now is whether Jordan and the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza can be enticed into the negotiations for a much broader and more promising process of peacemaking.

On that critical issue Begin's glass could be regarded as half empty. In one sense, he could be said to be offering the Palestinians nothing at all in the territory west of the Jordan River occupied by Israel since 1967. He speaks of "autonomy, self-rule," for the Arabs there. Yet that, essentially, is what they now have—and have chosen, as a protest, not to exercise fully. In this tough reading of Begin, the only real change, apparently, would be a further shift of responsibility for local police administration from Israeli to Arab hands. The present Israeli "occupation" would be legally transformed into a military "presence" to safeguard Israel's security.

In another respect, Begin's formula would even augment Israeli rights. "Jews and Arabs alike," he said, would have a "mutual right of settlement" in all parts of the land—meaning Israel and the West Bank taken together. Begin's government already claims in theory, but restrains in practice, a right of Jews to settle the occupied West Bank. In the proposed scheme, the likelihood is that Jews would be encouraged to buy land in the West Bank much more intensively than Arabs could or would purchase land in "heartland Israel." And Begin seems in all this to have in mind only the Arabs living in the West Bank or Gaza. They constitute less than a third of the 3 million people who call themselves Palestinian. The majority reside elsewhere and Begin seems unwilling to provide for the resettlement of even some of them in Israeli-held lands.

But Begin's offer must be recognized as only an initial bargaining position. It is up to Sadat to see whether the glass is half full. He would be helped considerably if he

were joined soon at the negotiating table by representatives of Jordan and of Palestinians—at least from the West Bank. By skillfully obscuring the distinction between "autonomy, self-rule" and "self-determination"—for his own purposes—Begin has created an opening for Jordanians and Palestinians to join the peace talks and to clarify the concept.

Whatever the label, Palestinian Arabs should gain a sense that they are moving toward control of their own destiny. They may some day decide to welcome Israeli settlers among them, just as more of them may some day seek to settle among Jews in the Negev or Tel Aviv but the likelihood is that they will not; many Israelis believe that for Israel's sake they should not.

Whatever the long-term resolution of sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza areas, the elements of compromise at the moment must be a sense of military security for Israel and a sense of political self-determination for the Palestinians. The arrangements will have to evolve over time. Israel will not soon feel secure if its troops are denied access to the Jordan River and if it cannot have a continuing voice in the political evolution of the West Bank. The Palestinians will not feel themselves on the road to self-determination if they have no voice in who—whether Jews from Israel or Palestinians from elsewhere in the region—is to be settled among them. If Begin will now entertain the development of relations based on these considerations, then his glass is at least half full.

No decision facing the Israelis is more crucial to the future security and to the future demography of their country. The debate over whether to claim or to partition the original Palestine has been central in Zionist politics for half a century. In his months as Prime Minister, Begin has played down his antipartition past. He may have come to realize that a larger peace requires him to keep the partition option open indefinitely.

So his plan for the West Bank may represent only a minor, cosmetic alteration in the status quo, or it may signal the opening of a promising if tough negotiation. Much will depend now on how he is made to define "autonomy, self-rule," and who will join Sadat and Carter in pressing for the definition.

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

International Opinion

Leaky NATO

As always in December, we have just been treated to the usual NATO self-diagnosis in communiqué form—the odd problem with arms imbalance between East and West, some others associated with the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks, but in general an encouraging report on defense preparedness and allied solidarity, not a word about the blight

discovered at the organization's very core. Three days later the news of the latest Bonn espionage affair broke. For the umpteenth time, the Bonn government must accept responsibility for what has been described as a total betrayal. Must we become resigned to treating West Germany as a permanent source of leaks?

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt has proposed to Great Britain, Germany and Italy that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to the tribunal at The Hague. But these powers have replied with a counter-proposal that Mr. Roosevelt himself should arbitrate on the issue. Although he does not want to, President Roosevelt may reluctantly consent to serve.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—The concert tour of Paul Robeson, the Negro spiritual singer, has been brought abruptly to an end by the illness of his wife, which necessitates his immediate return to the United States. Complications following the birth of a child have grown so serious that Mr. Robeson has received a cable summoning him home. He was to have sung in Nice, Cannes, London and Berlin.



Peking Debates European Option

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The idea that China and Europe may join forces to threaten Russia has again become the subject of serious concern in Moscow. The Kremlin is alarmed by signs that West European countries are proposing to sell aircraft and other advanced weapons to China. Moscow sees this as the first step in a possible alliance between China and Western Europe that may pose a military threat to Russia much sooner than some Soviet strategists have expected. "Peking is in a hurry," says Pravda.

The European Economic Community, says Ivestia, is China's second most important trade partner. Peking, it notes, is voicing "increasingly often" its wish to purchase modern weapons from the EEC. A five-year trade agreement between China and the EEC has been proposed. Ivestia says, and adds that China wants to buy the jump-jet Harrier from Britain and missiles from other EEC countries. The Moscow radio has warned Britain about the "serious consequences" of any such sale. It has mentioned the possible purchase by China of up to 300 Harriers, 200 French Mirage fighter aircraft, German helicopters—but at the same time it has remained quite unconcerned about the possibility of U.S. arms sales to China. Why?

The arms sales would be confined to Europe, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance says that "it would be a great mistake" for the United States to provide arms to China; and he has presumably sought to reassure the Kremlin on this point. Carter's remark that he hoped to develop cooperation with China in a way that would not be directed against the Soviet Union, Carter, the Moscow radio said, was taking into consideration the fact that any U.S. attempt to play on the differences between Moscow and Peking could boomerang against the United States.

Sign of Weakness

But what pleases Moscow displeases Peking. While China insists that it does not want U.S. arms, it also regards such assurances to the Kremlin as a sign of weakness that would make Washington an unreliable partner in any showdown with the Kremlin. Peking has lately listed dozens of such signs in the course of a press campaign designed to represent the United States as an irresolute, selfish, Munich-type appeaser of the Soviet Union. The purpose of the campaign is not simply to denigrate the United States, but to show that Peking's options are not limited to relying on Washington. The alternative to which Peking has devoted most attention, at least in public, is the European option.

In Peking's analysis, the world is divided into three political segments. The First World is made up of the United States and the Soviet Union, "the biggest international exploiters, oppressors and aggressors, and the common enemies of the peoples of the world." China and the developing countries comprise the Third World. The developed countries of Europe and Japan, constitute the Second World, which, although "controlled and bullied by the superpowers," is still a major force. The Third World, that is, China, must therefore "win over and unite with the Second World" in Europe, in the struggle against the United States and the Soviet Union.

How reliable is this analysis as a guide to Peking's action? At various times Peking has sounded different degrees of emphasis to the various options open to it, depending on the shifts in its internal power struggle and in its debate on what China's foreign policy should be. The emphasis is now on "uniting" with

Europe, but the debate is far from resolved. Indeed, the European option is being urged most strongly in Chinese press articles which are themselves part of the debate.

On the surface, the articles are a reply to misgivings about China's foreign policy voiced by its own European ally, Albania. But, as the People's Daily says, in China, too, "there are persons who frankly oppose Chairman Mao's theory of three worlds," on which the European option is based. It describes them as members of the "Gang of Four," but it is clear that the debate is taking place among the members of the present leadership.

The European option is seen by Peking as involving a military understanding that would keep Russia in check. If Moscow wanted to move against Europe, it would have to reckon with action by China. If it wanted to move against China, it would have to expect action by Europe. Peking's calls for "uniting" with Europe are accompanied by dire reminders of what happened when Europe itself failed to unite against Hitler. The "main reason" why he succeeded, it insists, is to be found in the failure of the countries threatened by him "to unite for joint defense." But how can Europe and China unite for defense?

The answer is given by Moscow, which sees a right-wing military powerful West Germany as the leader of a future united Europe. The Moscow Literary Gazette speaks of visits to China by "retired" German generals and active politicians whose purpose was "to acquire China as

an ally" against the Soviet Union. It sees their visits as paralleling the activities of German generals before World War II, when they were "preparing the Chinese Army for the moment when the Wehrmacht would attack the Soviet Union, and then use it to create a second anti-Soviet front, in Asia."

There are certainly those, both in the West and in Peking, who see the future security of the countries in terms of an anti-Soviet alliance. But the Kremlin has repeatedly warned Europe that any anti-Soviet agreement it makes with China could damage détente beyond repair. The United States has taken such warnings to heart, and Europe is also unlikely to ignore them—even though it might well sell China some modern weapons.

But Europe will hardly supply enough weapons to China to make a real difference to its defense posture. Nor can China be sure that Europe, held in check by Soviet nuclear missiles, would be much help to it in a crisis. This is what must be worrying those in Peking who look askance at the European option.

The strong advocacy of the European option in the Peking press is really a reply to those Chinese leaders who question its feasibility. The criticism of U.S. "appeasement" constitutes a rejection of the U.S. option by Peking. With both these alternatives under attack, some of the Chinese leaders are giving increasing attention to, judge from signs in the Peking press, to a third option—reconciliation with the Soviet Union.

Memories: V—Realm of Terror

By C.L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—There are major differences between so-called political terrorism (as distinct from purely commercial crime) and the nihilist and anarchist movements that promoted violence in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Nowadays terrorists have better weapons and communications devices. Like big business, their organizations are multinational, not just national. They comprise young people, largely from prosperous middle-class families, and include a high proportion of women.

The best literary description of Russian nihilists in the 1890s is in Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons." He demonstrated that these young men (feminism had yet to make itself greatly felt in the realm of terror) rejected everything that could not be established by rational methods of natural science. They wished to smash all they rejected. A dialogue between two of his characters:

Basarov: "At present the most useful thing is to deny. So we deny."
Kirisanov: "Everything? ... What? Not only art, poetry ... but even ... too horrible to utter ..."

Basarov: "Everything."
Kirisanov: "So you destroy everything ... but surely one must build, too?"

Basarov: "That's not our business ... First one must clear the ground."
This nihilist view was more or less codified by Bakunin, the famous anarchist who wanted to demolish the entire "corrupt" world. His French colleague, Fourier, quoted Karl Marx as saying: "Anyone who makes plans for after the revolution is a reactionary."

There is a resemblance between the desperate approach to human

improvement and what one branch of contemporary terrorism advocates although modern terrorists have several technical manuals on how to destroy, like those of Carlos Marighella and Che Guevara. I am not aware of their philosophical equivalent.

Nevertheless, there is evident similarity between the multinational destructive goals of the Basader-Melnhof gang or Japan's Red Army. There is also another type of modern terrorism seeking specific political goals, not world revolution, by nationalistic urban guerrilla methods.

Force

This type includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (which wants to seize all Israel) and the Provisional Wing of the Irish Republican Army (which wants to take Ulster by force).

Pure nihilists and national terrorists frequently help each other. They often train together at armed camps in the Middle East where Arab experts teach foreign novices—just as U.S. instructors have taught counterinsurgency to Latin American forces from the U.S. base in the Panama Canal Zone.

Specific coordination exists between Arab, Latin American, European and Asian terrorists in an organization founded three years ago to concert activities in Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Argentina. This, called the Junta de Coordinación Revolucionaria (known as JCR), has included such well-known terrorists as Carlos (Oicho Sanchez), the Palestinian Arabs Salah Zawahiri and Tawfik Shahab, etc.

The principal administrative base may be in Paris. It seems active in Italy (where terrorist manuals have been distributed in army barracks) but there is so much Italian chaos right now that it is

Ken Ishii From Tokyo:

While the custom of lifetime employment would seem to assure security for workers, most are ousted from their jobs at 55...

TOKYO.—Pressure from labor unions and the aging of Japan's labor force in the aftermath of the postwar baby boom have prompted both government and management to take a fresh look at the nation's outmoded employment practices.

Specifically, the latest thrust is directed at the traditional retirement age of 55. At a period of life when workers in the industrialized West still have years of active contribution to their jobs remaining, their Japanese counterparts are turned out to pasture whether they like it or not.

While the Japanese custom of lifetime employment would seem to assure workers permanent security, the fact is that most are ousted from their jobs at 55 with a retirement allowance that is insufficient to cover the remainder of their lives even with addition of government pension payments.

Black Outlook

In the larger enterprises, the more fortunate are allowed to stay on a few extra years being transferred to lower jobs at subsidiaries with drastically reduced pay. For the rest, the outlook is bleak. The only ones to whom a fixed retirement age does not apply are company directors.

Now, under growing pressure from labor unions and, perhaps more significantly, in recognition of the fact that lower birth and mortality rates now make older age groups account for a larger segment of society than before, the 55-year-old barrier at last shows signs of crumbling.

In many of Japan's giant corporations, management has been conducting talks with company labor unions on extending the retirement age, and a few breakthroughs have already been made. An important recent development was an announcement by Eiichi Nishimura, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, that he will seek legislation, by 1979, for a uniform retirement age of 60 for public workers. This would provide a yardstick which local governments would be expected to follow, and would also accelerate similar moves in business and industry.

'Encouraged'

However, the legislation would not make retirement at 60 mandatory. Rather, public workers would be encouraged to retire at 60 by suspending certain allowances and salary increases after that age.

In another area, pressure for reform has been manifested in calls for a shorter work week. The Central Labor Standards Council, an advisory body to the labor minister, declared in a report this month that shorter working hours must be enforced as soon as possible, not only to maintain optimum employment demand and give workers more free time, but to stem foreign

criticism over long working hours in Japan's export industries. The average Japanese work week now is 42 hours, and 70 percent of the nation's workers work five days. But among firms employing up to 100 workers about half maintain a 48-hour week while in many large firms—including banks—employees get days off only every other week.

Low-Growth Era

But if demand for later retirement covers the whole spectrum of Japanese opinion, views on five-day week, at least for big firms, are far from unanimous—perhaps says something for traditional industriousness of Japanese. At a meeting of the Finance Ministry's Financial System Research Council, comprising representatives of big and small business, labor and consumer groups, the view was overwhelmingly against long hours on Saturdays on ground that it would inconvenience too many people.

A third area of recent activity has been in labor-management relations. Premier Takeo Fukuda has promised to give "serious consideration" to a proposal by Yoshiji Miyata, head of the Japanese Steelworkers' Federation, the formation of a top-level consultative body of government, labor and management representatives to advise on how economy should be run in the era of low economic growth. Similar suggestion was made earlier this year by the government-backed Japan Productivity Center. The center proposed a national committee of labor-management leaders working along the lines of West German labor-management audit system.

The principal foundation, which Japanese labor-management relations rests is, of course, the lifetime employment concept. However, Japanese workers do not have the same degree of loyalty to company that earlier generations ago. Today they are less concerned with what can do for their company, and what their company can do for them. Whereas voluntary time used to be a virtue, and loyalty at his job after today is likely to be suspect. Loyalty, rather, is what was once unthinking, now it is tempered self-interest.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but prefer not to give to those who signed are bearing the letter's complete address.

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EEC Acts on Textile, Steel Imports

Aims to Aid Sick Industrial Areas

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The Common Market acted to protect millions of jobs in the steel and textile industries with decisions that sharply curbed the free-trade principles on which the EEC was founded.

The EEC approved agreements with 20 countries to limit textile imports from next month. It also agreed to limit steel imports from 1978.

The EEC will now negotiate a new international textile agreement which will take effect in 1981.

Dollar Falls and Regains In Light but Hectic Trading

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The dollar fell below the psychological barrier of two Swiss francs for a while today in another spell of anxious and hectic trading on European foreign exchange markets.

As the dollar sank sharply this morning, a leading dealer here, concerned about the lack of intervention by the U.S. authorities, commented: "The dollar is fast going down the drain, and nobody seems to care."

At the end of the day, however, the dollar ended with only a small overall fall from its overnight levels.

In Zurich, where it had dipped to a record low of 1.9650 francs, the dollar climbed back to around 2.0250 francs in late trading.

In Frankfurt, the dollar recovered to 2.1125 deutsche marks after having gone to a record low of 2.0940 DM during confused trading in which the smallest transactions were causing rapid price movements, according to dealers.

Dealers emphasized that trading was extremely thin, owing to the approach of the year-end holidays. This could have some distorted rates, they added, and also accounted for the wild swings.

In London, the pound sterling edged up slightly to finish at \$1.8787 from last night's \$1.8735.

Dealers said the dollar was helped today by central bank action. The Bundesbank bought \$3.3 million at midday and moderate amounts at various times later. These purchases, coupled to a bout of late profit-taking, were enough to reverse the dollar's downward trend for the day.

Bundesbank sources said today the bank still expects last week's bank rate cut to ease the rise of the mark against the dollar. But this will come only when the foreign exchange markets have calmed down, the sources added.

The sources said the Bundesbank never expected that the measures would bring about a turnaround of recent currency movements. The market is still experiencing exaggerated movements, especially during this

Loss Widens On NYSE in Active Trade

Revised Growth Data Apparently Ignored

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Stock prices finished broadly lower today for the fourth straight session in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Investors, concerned about the dollar's continued slide overseas, apparently paid little attention to the news that the economy's rate of growth in the third quarter was revised upward for the second time.

Among other negatives, according to analysts, are recent price increases announced by steel makers, reviving fears of inflation.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, off 4.59 points at 3 p.m., showed some improvement in the last trading hour, closing down by 1.73 points at 804.22.

Volumes totaled 23.25 million shares, up from yesterday's 21.15 million.

While analysts were hard-pressed to find any specific reason for the decline, they said year-end tax selling by institutional investors continues to be a contributing factor.

Backing the trend, IBM, which raised its dividend, advanced 1 1/8 to \$64 1/4, and General Motors, which raised its dividend, advanced 1/4 to \$37 1/2.

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U.S. Revises Data, Shows GNP Up 5.1%

Third-Quarter Report On Profits Also Reset

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. economy grew 5.1 per cent during the summer, a faster pace than previously believed, the government said today in revising earlier data.

The Commerce Department said the main reason for the upward revision was that consumers spent \$2 billion more than originally thought.

Only two months ago the department estimated that the gross national product for the July-September quarter rose a gloomy 3.8 per cent—touching off calls for personal and business income tax cuts to stimulate the economy in 1978.

The department revised the growth rate to 4.7 per cent last month on the basis of more complete data.

The second revision issued today said the GNP, adjusted for inflation, stood at \$1.35 trillion, 5.1 per cent above the second-quarter level.

The third-quarter growth rate was less than the 6.3-per-cent increase during the spring quarter and the 7.5-per-cent jump between January and March.

Economists have long maintained that it takes a 4-per-cent growth rate just to keep unemployment from rising.

Inflation, as measured by a GNP-based index which is considered the broadest gauge of price trends, rose at a 4.5-per-cent annual rate in the third quarter rather than 5 per cent as previously reported.

Corporate Profits Revised

The department also revised upward third-quarter pre-tax corporate profits to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$172.8 billion from the originally reported \$171.6 billion.

This revision still left corporate profits below the \$174 billion reported for the second quarter, but significantly above the \$159.9 billion recorded in the third quarter last year.

Tax payments were \$69.3 billion, compared with \$69.7 billion in the second quarter, leaving after-tax profits at \$103.5 billion, compared with \$104.3 billion.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Petrofina Net Forecast to Fall 15%

BRUXELLES, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Banque Bruxelles Lambert estimates that 1977 net profits at Petrofina will probably fall 15 per cent from 1976 but the dividend will be unchanged at 174 Belgian francs net per share.

The bank also says that lower North Sea oil production and less profit from oil refining have also affected Petrofina's earnings. In the longer term, profit from the North Sea oilfield and Petrofina's traditional oil activities will improve, leading to an annual rise of at least 55 per cent in the group earnings per share over the next three years, the bank forecast.

Allegheny Buys Into Wilkinson

ALLEGHENY LUMBER INDUSTRIES has signed an agreement to acquire 6.5 million ordinary shares of Wilkinson Match from Swedish Match for \$16.9 million in cash.

The shares being sold represent 29 per cent of the issued ordinary shares of Wilkinson. The British company reported sales in the year ended last March of \$182 million. Swedish Match will retain a 3.9-per-cent holding in the U.K. firm.

U.S. to Alter Three Major Economic Gauges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The United States is working on major changes in three of the most closely watched economic barometers: the consumer price index, the wholesale price index, and the unemployment rate.

Still uncertain at this point are what changes may be made in determining unemployment rate figures, which measure the percentage of people in the labor force who say they cannot find work.

Federal programs channeling billions of dollars to state and local governments are being cut back. Some critics contend the current definition of who is unemployed is too broad, while others argue it is too narrow.

A presidential panel is looking at the jobless rate, and any changes probably will not be made until well into the 1980s.

Such changes are significant because policy makers closely watch all three gauges when deciding such things as the size and shape of the federal budget.

A rise in the unemployment rate can trigger government spending for job programs. Increases in consumer and wholesale prices are warning signals of worsening inflation and can lead to demands for slowing federal spending.

Experts say any alterations of the three indexes probably will not drastically change the monthly rates, but even slight differences can have a big impact.

Closest to fruition are modifications in the consumer price index. The first revisions will appear early next March with the report on January prices.

The department is moving slowly in introducing changes in the wholesale price index. The current yardstick, in use since 1913, is based on monthly mail questionnaires filled out by 8,000 businesses.

One major flaw, to be corrected early next year, is that the index currently takes prices on goods at various stages in the production pipeline—including some raw materials, some semifinished goods and some finished goods.

Thus, to the extent that producers along the pipeline pass on price increases, a price change for a raw material or semifinished goods may be reflected again later in a finished product, and the price rise is thereby exaggerated.

To cure this multiple-counting problem, the department is focusing attention on a new wholesale-price measure that records prices of finished goods only.

Producers-Consumers Parley Fails to Agree

Coffee States United on Pricing Strategy

By Laurence Rober

DE JANKIRO, Dec. 20.—The International Coffee Organization (ICO) ended a week-long parley here yesterday with a disappointing failure to reach agreement on a new pricing strategy.

But following the pact with Colombia, Brazilian attitudes on coffee prices did a sudden about-face. Early this month, Mr. Calzadilla lowered the export price to \$2.10 a pound. The result has been a surge in demand for Brazilian "arabica" beans, just at a time when roasters' stocks are nearly exhausted and the traditionally peak consumption period is beginning.

The producers' main concern now that prices have returned to what they term a "satisfactory" level—around \$2.45 a pound—is to keep prices from slipping anew, and in pursuit of that goal, they have shown an unusual willingness to speak and act as one. "For the first time ever," said Mr. Calzadilla last week, "the producing countries are united behind a single objective: an increase in the reference price."

Aside from the reference price issue, the producers have been pondering ways to strengthen their hand. According to press reports here, Brazil will soon begin selling some of its coffee on the London Commodities Exchange, instead of to New York buyers, as it has traditionally done, and is urging Colombian and Central American producers to follow its lead.

Producers have been dissatisfied with the New York exchange's policies as a result of the Federal Commodity Futures Trading Commission's intervention late last month to prevent what was termed "cornering and manipulation" of coffee futures contracts. That action followed two earlier CFTC moves this year to restrict dealings in coffee futures.

To coffee producers, these actions are seen as part of a campaign to maintain prices at a low level. The effect of each of the CFTC decisions was to remove pressure from futures dealers who were being forced to buy coffee at high prices because of an apparent scarcity of the product on the market.

Current market conditions, combined with the unity the producers seem to have achieved, make it unlikely that prices will decline significantly. "There is no such thing as a 'normal' price anymore," says an exporter here, "but if you're thinking in terms of traditional prices of under a dollar a pound, I don't think we're going to see that again for quite some time, if ever."

WISSEN, West Germany, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The West German consumer price index (CPI) fell 0.2 per cent in November compared with October to 144.8 and is now 0.2 per cent below the November 1976 level, the federal statistics office said today.

The CPI, which measures the price of a basket of goods and services, is the most widely used gauge of inflation in Germany. It is calculated by the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden.

The CPI fell 0.2 per cent in November compared with October to 144.8 and is now 0.2 per cent below the November 1976 level, the federal statistics office said today.

Jobless Rate Falls Further in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The number of Britons out of work has fallen for the fourth successive month and now stands at 1.48 million, the Department of Employment said today.

The December figures, described by Employment Secretary Albert Booth as "glorious news," also showed more job vacancies than at any time since May 1975.

Unemployment was 18.272 lower than in November and now represents 6.2 per cent of the work force. Most of the reduction was due to school leavers finding work but the number of hard-core jobless also fell slightly.

IBM Raises Dividend

ARMONK, N.Y., Dec. 20 (Reuters).—International Business Machines Corp. today announced a quarterly dividend of \$2.88 a share from \$2.50, payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 9.

New U.S. Import Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The U.S. International Trade Commission today ordered an investigation into imports of stainless steel knives, forks and spoons from Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and other countries. The U.S. industry is seeking re-institution of import restrictions that were dropped in 1975.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

December 21, 1977 to January 8, 1978.

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RUSSAL
SOFTS LIMITED
THE TOKAI BANK LIMITED
WUERTTEMBERISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK STUTTGART

FIRST CANADIAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION S.V.
THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED
ANGLO-ROMANIAN BANK LTD
BANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPANA—MADRID
BANK OF MONTREAL
THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
BANK OPIENNE PERSON INTERNATIONALE S.A.
BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)
BIF LUXEMBOURG
CENTRAL WESSEL UND CREDITBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
THE CHUO TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY LIMITED
CREDIT D'ALGERIE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALGERIE ET DE L'ORANIE LUXEMBOURG
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
F. VAN LANSCHOT BANKIERS (CURACAO) N.V.
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK—HAMBURG
THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN LIMITED
THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
INTERNATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK AG
KANSAI INTERNATIONAL BANK S.A.
THE KYOWA BANK LTD
MELAND BANK LIMITED
THE MITSUBI BANK LIMITED
MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LIMITED
NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY
THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK, LTD.
OSTERREICHISCHE VOLKSBANKEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
REDFINANCE B.V.
THE SAITAMA BANK, LTD.
THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED
THE TAIYO KOBAN BANK LIMITED
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

DECEMBER 1977

FINANCING SERVICES

- Corporate underwritings
- **Private placements**
- **Lease financings**
 - Mergers, acquisitions and divestitures
 - Real estate and mortgage financings
 - International public offerings
- **International private placements**
- **Domestic and international project financings**
 - Industrial revenue bond financings
 - Pollution control financings
 - Commercial paper issuance
 - Corporate stock repurchasing
 - Registered and non-registered secondary offerings
 - Underwritten redemption of securities
 - Sinking fund purchases
 - Investments for temporarily excess cash
 - Exchange offerings and tender offers
 - Government agency financings
 - State and municipal financings
 - Financing services for foreign governments and agencies
 - Financial advisory and evaluation services

INVESTING SERVICES

- Investment research
- Economic forecasting
- Money market and credit analysis
- Investment strategy
- Industry and company analysis
- **Block trading**
 - Special order service
 - Equity securities, listed and over-the-counter
 - Foreign securities
 - Convertible stocks and bonds
 - Domestic and international securities arbitrage
 - Listed options trading
 - Debt and equity securities swaps
 - Restricted brokerage transactions
 - Commercial paper
 - Government and Federal agency securities
 - Bankers acceptances
 - Certificates of deposit
 - Corporate bonds, notes and preferred stocks
 - Tax-exempt bonds
 - Securities from managed offerings and participations

GOLDMAN SACHS CAPABILITY: HELPING CORPORATIONS RAISE CAPITAL THROUGH PRIVATE FINANCINGS.

Goldman Sachs has one of the largest private financing staffs in the investment banking industry. Since the beginning of 1975, these experts have completed more than 250 financings totalling over \$4 billion. Here's how this uncommon capability can help your company raise funds through direct or "private" placements, and lease and project financings with major financial institutions in the U.S.

Finding the form of financing which best meets your needs. What are the relative merits of a private placement versus a public offering for your company? What maturity in a placement would be most appropriate to your needs? What provisions should be included in the loan agreement? When should you enter the market?

Is lease financing the best way to arrange for the use of a specific asset? What form of lease? Who benefits more by taking the applicable tax credits, you or the lessor? What is the optimum lease term? What are the preferable renewal and purchase options? How can the lease be structured to give you the most favorable rent?

These are some of the many factors we explore with private financing clients. Our objective is to do more than just help meet your immediate financing requirements; we also seek to maximize your flexibility in obtaining additional funds in the future.

Arranging your financing smoothly and quickly. Our private financing staff is in the market every day and in regular contact with more than 300 major institu-

tional investors. We know what institutions are looking for in the way of rates, amounts, terms, industries, and types of securities and assets.

We believe no firm provides a more complete or comprehensive coverage of the private capital market, and consider this a key factor in our ability to arrange private financings promptly and effectively.

Providing professional continuity throughout the financing. When Goldman Sachs specialists are assigned to a private placement or lease financing, they are on it from beginning to end.

They participate in initial discussions with the company and analyze the credit. They provide counsel on the form and structure of the transaction. They prepare the offering material and market the securities. They advise on rate and terms and help with negotiations. They are there for the closing.

Solving the problem, whatever your need. Goldman Sachs' personal and on-going approach to private financing frequently helps us complete even the most complicated and difficult transactions, including those for international corporations. During 1977 alone, we have arranged nine private financing programs in the U.S. for European and Far Eastern clients, totalling more than \$250 million.

Our private placement capability and experience extends to virtually every industry—including manufacturing, utility, banking, transportation, finance and retailing.

Our lease financing capability and experience also extends to a wide range of assets—office buildings, stores, manufac-

turing facilities and equipment, distribution centers, computers, nuclear fuel, aircraft, railroad cars and ships.

Recent private financing transactions arranged by us have ranged in size from under \$5 million to \$150 million, with maturities from 5 to 25 years.

When your company needs to raise capital privately, call on the capability of Goldman Sachs. The uncommon capability that has made us a leader in private financing.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York Boston Chicago Dallas
Detroit Houston Los Angeles Memphis
Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco
International subsidiaries:
London Tokyo Zurich

Goldman Sachs

Uncommon Capability

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 20

Stock										Stock										Stock										Stock									
Div in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										Div in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										Div in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										Div in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
AAE Plst	101	28	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAE Plst	101	28	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAE Plst	101	28	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAE Plst	101	28	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
AAAR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAAR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAAR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAAR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
AAAS	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAAS	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAAS	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AAAS	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ASPRO	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	ASPRO	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	ASPRO	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	ASPRO	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
ATTI	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	ATTI	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	ATTI	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	ATTI	40	6.0	10.0	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
AVK	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AVK	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AVK	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	AVK	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
WAL	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	WAL	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	WAL	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	WAL	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ABR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ABR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ABR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ABR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
ACOR	20	5.0	8.0	7 1/2	7 1/2	7																																	

- 1977 -										- 1977 -										- 1977 -									
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
High.		Low.		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.		High		Low		Yld. P/E		Sis.		3 m. Prev.	
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 19, 1977

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 29, 1977
Friday

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT

THE DAI'EI, INC.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from December 27, 1977, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172 in Amsterdam, div. op. No. 11 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDRs The Dai'ei, Inc., 70000, 100000 and 200000 yen bonds with Dfls. 1.56 net (div. per record-date 8.31.77; gross Yen 7.50 p.a.h.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 29,125 = Dfls. 7.50 net without deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 33.75 = Dfls. 9.00 net (div. 30.12.77) = Dfls. .36 will be deducted.

After 3.31.78 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanese tax with Dfls. 1.47 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of 17th June 1977 the undersigned announces that the distribution of the 1977 dividend distribution have been received.

As from 21st December 1977 the new CDR The Dai'ei, Inc. op. No. 12 and 13 and talons of the CDRs of the Kas-Associatie N.V., against delivery of 10 div. op. No. 9 of CDRs The Dai'ei, Inc. After January 30, 1978 the equivalent of the CDRs, which are held by the holders of div. op. No. 9, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expense, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY

URQUIJO INTERNATIONAL N.V.

U.S. \$25,000,000 Guaranteed

Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

For the six months
31st December 1977 to 31st June 1978

the Notes will carry an interest rate of 7 13/16 per cent per annum.

The Notes are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

By: **CREDIT SUISSE, LONDON**

Agent Bank

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds ...
Quotations in cents unless marked

14547 F&B Nk	A	22734	304	2014 + 1	340	Abaco	31794	17	
14581 Fed Ind A	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	B&C Mont	31794	5	7 1/2
14582 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Basic Res	31794	5	7 1/2
14583 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14584 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14585 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14586 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14587 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14588 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14589 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14590 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14591 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14592 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14593 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14594 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14595 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14596 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14597 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14598 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14599 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2
14600 F&B Nk	A	22676	676	2014 + 1	340	Can	31794	5	7 1/2

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to our Bo

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY
(CDEs)

The undersigned announces that as from December 23, 1977 at Eas-Associates, N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 18 of the CDE's Ingersoll-Rand Company, each repr. 5 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 631 net (div. per record-date 11-14-77; gross = 70 n. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = 9-526 = Dfls. 1.92 per CDE.

Div. ops. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= 6-526 = Dfls. 1.23) with Dfls. 5.68 net.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.**
Amsterdam, December 14, 1977.

**We take pleasure in
the election of**

Paul N. Gold

to our Board of Directors

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WEATHER

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By Carole Rifkind. Harper & Row. Illustrated. 267 pp. \$20

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

TO the architectural historian, the relationships, style, and ornamentation are a language communicating something about the people who live and make a living in them. Carole Rifkind, who is on the faculty at the Columbia Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, says the language

The towns that thrived even grew into cities—poured the sum of their vitality into the main streets, the artery through which their lifeblood flowed. "From the New England coast to the California citrus fields," Rifkind writes in her architectural terminology, "the image

"Main Street" is a book equal-
ly of photographs and equally
necessarily, sketches contemporary
photography taken by those town
photographers that every town
seemed to have, are the very sub-
stance of Mrs. Rinkind's research
—plus quotations from con-
temporary writers interspersed
throughout the text. The photo-
graphs—and some architectural
renderings—are abundant and
placed to work very well with the
text. Though given the size limi-
tations of the book, they are
sometimes too small to show
clearly the point being made.

Main Street was easy to come to
a dominant axis within a city,
a transportation and communica-
tion artery; a familiar sequence
of function and activity. Main
Street was both a stopping place
and a thoroughfare, a porch and
space and a through road. In
1920, when Main Street was
its heyday, Sinclair Lewis com-
mitted a book to it, finding
in a nation of Main Streets
all alike in their "unsparing, un-
apologetic ugliness."

If then village-improvement
societies were trying to combat
the look of Main Street with

The text covers a lot of ground in relatively few—too few—words; we are, after all, observing the parade of American history—like one of those small-town Fourth of July parades, in which practically the whole town turns out to march on Main Street. As a result, the book tends to be a catch-basin of abstractions and terms of art that architects are comfortable with, while letting the juice of social history spill and run off. Still, "Main Street" accomplishes a lot, despite the strain, and certainly points our eyes steadily along a course of development that is central to American history.

Main Street—or the main street—call it Broadway or Broad or Washington Street or whatever—as the "visual and functional focus of the town" began in early New England, Mrs. Rifkind says. The Puritans' towns grew away from their original tight religious community into more heterogeneous marketing, shipping, commercial and manufacturing centers.

A significant thing happened on the way West, however: The grid pattern of town planning took over, as reflected in the pragmatic, speculative orientation of the people who founded the towns along the advancing line of the frontier. Middle Western towns retained the idea of the New England town green, cluttered with a few buildings, but obliterated vitality. Space succeeded place."

Mrs. Riffind comes down to preservation and conservation, and of course she is not alone here. The value of her book is that it reminds one of the humble beauty of the American vernacular architecture that grew up along Main Streets, a beauty

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PCT	ALS	ASMD
QWY	BSAU	PLATO
CRAB	UNIN	EAGER
PICR	ASDA	DOVE
WYTHAN	MAN	W
SSO	MEMOR	ALAI
PEACE	SPARS	
ALLA	STOYER	URUM
REAR	STOYER	URUM
LEAD	STOYER	AFI
LEAD	STOY	BEDE

Richard H. Lingeman is on staff of The New York Times.

—By Alan Truscott

On the diagram North and South had a slight mix-up in their sophisticated slam bidding methods and reached an inferior grand slam in no-trump. South expected the dummy to include the club queen and was disappointed.

West led a heart, which was a slight comfort to declarer although he was due to score three heart tricks in any event. He played off these heart winners, crossed to the diamond king and finessed the club jack. When this lost he was down two.

If South had played all his winners in diamonds and spades ending in the dummy he would have reached this position:

WEST		EAST	
*10	♣	*109543	♣
*10	♣	*18752	♣
♣	♣	*182	♣
*Q7	♣	*Q7	♣

SOUTH		NORTH	
♣	♣	*75	♣
♣	♣	*9	♣
♣	♣	♣	♣
*KJ10	♣	*8	♣

WEST		EAST	
*109543	♣	*J2	♣
*Q15	♣	*Q15	♣
*182	♣	*J853	♣
*Q7	♣	*432	♣

SOUTH		NORTH (D)	
*8	♣	*AKQ75	♣
*AKJ	♣	*9864	♣
*AQ8	♣	*K74	♣
*1085	♣	*8	♣

Now South would know that West held two major-suit winners and exactly two clubs. A finesse could not bring home four tricks, so the only hope would be to find the queen in the West

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NFL Stands By Ruling in Colts Game

Triots to Get No Apology

By Dave Brady

BOSTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The National Football League officials said yesterday that the controversial ruling in the Colts-Patriots game was a "judgment" and that no apology would be made to the Patriots.

The controversy arose with three minutes remaining in the game Sunday. With a first down at the New England six-yard line, Colts quarterback Bert Reynolds dropped the center snap, which was picked up by Patriots

linebacker Steve Zabel. Zabel's hand was on the snap when it was dropped. Patriots coach Sam Hunt returned the ruling to the Patriots.

On the scene, Patriots coach Fred Silva ruled that the snap was in the grasp of a Patriots player and that the ball was live.

The Colts thus kept the ball and their lead. Patriots coach Bill Belichick said the ruling was a "judgment" and that no apology would be made to the Patriots.

Belichick said, "It was a judgment by the referees. We take any action in such a case unless there is a clear error. It's unfortunate that a decision was made, but it's a decision we do not intend to challenge one way or another. The referees were right."

He said there would be no further action. He said the Colts were not going to challenge the ruling. He said the Colts were not going to challenge the ruling.

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GONE WITH THE WIND—High above hotels of Miami Beach, a skywriter left the message "NFL BAD CALL" to protest the ruling in the Colts-Patriots game that enabled the Colts to win and keep the Miami Dolphins out of the playoffs. The wind wiped out the words quickly.

Nebraska Wins The Liberty Bowl

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—

Quarterback Randy Garcia, who played only the final quarter, threw touchdown passes of 10 and 34 yards last night to lead Nebraska to a 21-17 victory over North Carolina in the Liberty Bowl here.

Garcia replaced the starter, Tom Sorely, with Nebraska trailing 17-7. He completed his only three passes of the game, throwing 10 yards to Curtis Craig for a touchdown and 34 yards to Ken Smith for another.

Nebraska, ending the season with a 9-3 record, also scored on a 15-yard run by Rodie Donnell, who was the leading ground gainer for the Cornhuskers with 59 yards.

I.M. Hipp, who needed 43 yards to break a school rushing record, finished the game with 52 yards on 15 carries. He was held to 9 yards in the first half, when North Carolina built a 14-7 lead.

The Tar Heels, ending their year at 8-3-1, scored on a 12-yard pass from Matt Kupec to Brooks Williams, a 30-yard pass from Kupec to Boobie Lewis and a 47-yard field goal by Tom Biddle.

"Famous Amos" Lawrence, North Carolina's star freshman runner, led the game in an injured ankle. He carried 8 times for 33 yards.

Neither team was able to move the ball consistently in the first quarter, but the Tar Heels struck for two quick touchdowns in the second period. The first 60-yard drive included an 18-yard half-back pass from Lawrence to Williams.

The second drive, which covered 83 yards, included a pass interference call that gave North Carolina the ball at the 11-yard line.

The Soccer Scene

Allen Follows His Star to the East

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Men bearing gifts of gold cometh from the Middle East to a place which is called West Bromwich in the industrial heart of England. And in there is this night to lift up the sky: a jet aeroplane to lift up

the fast-changing scenario of international soccer does tend to distort the seasonal message somewhat. In this true story, Crown Prince Faisal, seeking a new national manager for Saudi Arabia, called personally on Allen, now manager at West Bromwich Albion, to offer him almost \$200,000, tax-free, for 18 months in the desert.

Courtesy to the Fore
Allen listened well, and "out of common courtesy," accepted a summons to fly to Riyadh today to consider the job.

Allen, meanwhile, aware of his manager's hand on a team fourth in the English championship—his latest position in 23 years—is tempting him to stay. The club had been paying him a manager salary, it had not given him a contract, yet now it offers the security of a long-term contract that matches the \$37,000 a year the best paid managers get in English soccer.

So, whether he joins the Saudis or not, Allen is in clover. At least four other Englishmen had been sought by Saudi Arabia, each let it be known, and each used the publicity to secure a pay raise at home.

It is no more than clubs deserve. Until soccer in England pays coaches their worth, it will continue to be ridden by uncertainty and the fear it breeds throughout its play.

Where His Heart Rests
Allen has traveled before. His heart, however, has long been in West Bromwich where, in the 1950s, he scored more than 200 goals, setting a record as yet unsurpassed. But when he retired after a playing career that included five England caps, it was the neighboring Wolverhampton Wanderers who hired him as manager. However, they sacked him cruelly after he steered them from the second to the first division.

His worldly travels followed. Bilbao in Spain and Sporting Lisbon in Portugal each benefited from his knowledge before, re-

turning to England, he settled again near Albion, for a brief time looking after the poverty-stricken third division club Walsall.

Eventually, after John Giles, the Irishman manager, built and then left the head of the present Albion, Allen succeeded to the job he had always wanted.

Showing a Profit
He is a successful soccer manager, one who, "despite sleepless nights while Spanish seasons roared in his mind," has enjoyed even the fruits of his labors. At Albion he has, in his brief six months, made a profit on transfers of \$350,000 and introduced two exciting talents.

Each is black, each is gifted and topped to play for England, each a goal-scoring forward. Laurie Cunningham, son of a Jamaican jockey, is a cunning player of supreme control; Cyrille Regis, born in French Guyana, has more muscle and enough talent to have scored the most memorable goal of the English season, outrunning four opponents from the halfway line.

Ultimately it may be Allen's sense of responsibility to these two players who owe him their introduction that need still to be guided through the temptations of being black money—that may keep the manager in West Bromwich.

Scant Private Life
Ironies abound in the choice he has to make, not least in the advice from Bill McGarry, who quit Arabia last summer, saying it was "yawning, tedious boredom. All you are left to do with your money is to count the money you are making." McGarry, now boss at Newcastle, followed Allen as manager of Wolverhampton, and was later himself sacked.

Speaking of money and security, Peter Osmond, former Chelsea, Southampton and England striker who has joined Philadelphia, puts his move into perspective: "I'm getting \$50,000 a year plus \$20,000 for expenses. I'd be getting \$50,000 more than Prime Minister Jim Callaghan earns."

But security, if we believe what players and managers tell us, is all that is truly needed to restore skills and relaxation to soccer. Oh yes? David O'Leary, Arsenal's 10-year-old center-back from Ireland, has turned sharply away from the ultimate security of a 10-year contract. Why? "I felt it would be signing my life away... 10 years seems like forever."

Eighteen months in a far-off desert might appear even more remote in the next two days to Ronnie Allen. When Wolves sacked him, Jim Marshall, a director, told him, "Don't worry, Ronnie, you'll go miles."

"Miles, I bloody did," Allen recalls, adding significantly, "but the time you most miss home is Christmas."

Allen followed his star to the East. He followed his star to the East. He followed his star to the East.

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From Head to Toe, the Complete Punter

By Bob Oates

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 20.—Those who make their living in pro football say Ray Guy is probably the finest punter in history. A 1973 first draft choice of the Oakland Raiders, Guy punts the ball so high and far he has been accused—seriously—of filling it with helium.

In a nation with millions of males—most of whom began kicking footballs at age 6—why is this kicker so conspicuously superior?

Oakland owner Al Davis says: "It happens in everything. Sandy Kousser had it, Muhammad Ali had it, O.J. Simpson, Elizabeth Taylor. They were born with it—the rest of us have to work for it."

Refuses the Label
The key to Guy is that he is an all-around athlete who decided to specialize—but he doesn't like to be singled out as a specialist.

"Everybody specializes in pro football," he says, speaking as an expert who has had only one punt blocked in his five years in the National Football League. "Walker Payton is a specialist. Bert Jones is a specialist and so is Kenny Stabler. I don't envy them. I'm very happy to be doing what I'm doing. It's a great feeling to be on top. Isn't that everybody's goal?"

Guy makes his point pleasantly. He is a friendly, low-key Southerner, thin-faced, thin-lipped, blond and slender (6-4, 200) with extraordinarily long legs.

Bare to the waist, he is sitting on a bench in front of his locker in the Raiders' dressing room, his legs sheathed in old corduroy pants and old cowboy boots.

Sitting with him, a 5-9 reporter is nearly head-high in the legs. You see at a glance that this must make the difference in Guy as a punter.

The Real Question
"Long legs help," he says, glancing down, "because it's the whip of the leg that gives a punter his power. It's like throwing a fly rod. You bring it back, wait for the line to get straightened out, then whip it. The principle is the same in fishing or punting. A punter's weight doesn't matter much. The size of the thighs is immaterial. The real question is, how flexible is his leg?"

"When standing, I've always been able to get my leg back a long way," he says. "And when I whip it forward, it takes only a split second to get my foot over my head. I whip it so hard that sometimes I hit myself in the face mask with my knee. The follow-through takes me a foot and a half above the ground."

That's Guy, master punter. Statistically, to be sure, he doesn't always win the NFL's punting championship—he didn't win it last year—and although he is leading this year with a 44-yard average, his value to the Raiders can't be measured with figures.

Takes the Ball Out
For this is a successful team that usually drives the ball out to midfield before punting, if indeed it punts at all. Football tends to give the punter an 80-yard canvas. By contrast, Guy often punts the ball up from an opponent's 45-yard line, where the objective is a short, accurate, unreturnable kick.

But if Guy's talent can't be measured, it can be discussed, and Houston's coach, Bum Phillips, did a good job of that the other day. Meeting the press, Phillips said he suspected the Raiders of punting helium into Guy's footballs—and he swiped one to check it out. Somewhat later he apologized (after, presumably, checking it out) and the Raiders forgave him.

The flap didn't disturb Guy, who seems unflappable. "Ray is absolutely fearless," says Davis. "He's one kicker who doesn't get nervous, and I think this is because he's a kicker second and an athlete first."

During the early years of his career, in fact, kicking seemed the least of Guy's talents. Unlike other NFL punters and place kickers, Guy began as a star high school athlete. Place: Thomson, Ga., not far from the corn and cotton farm where he has spent most of his life. (Asked if Thomson is near Plains, he says: "I don't know where Plains is. I never heard of it until the man started running for president.")

Four-Event Man
In high school Guy was the quarterback of the state-champion football team. He lettered four years. He was in high school letters, including four in baseball, basketball and track where he placed occasionally in four events: mile relay, 440 relay, discus and broad jump.

For the baseball team Guy was a right-handed pitcher averaging 1 1/3 strikeouts an inning. He was drafted twice by the Cincinnati Reds (in high school and college) and by Atlanta and Kansas City.

But he liked football best, going on to play free safety for Southern Mississippi, where he lettered four years. The Raiders say that if Guy were another half step faster, he could be playing safety for them now.

So this is an athlete. "Ray has the strongest arm on our team," Davis says. "He can out-throw Stabler. We use him to emulate the other team's quarterback whenever we're up against a deep line-drive thrower like Pastorek, Todd or Bert Jones."

His athletic ability also leads Guy to make Oakland's special teams, and those who play with him appreciate that. Football players are people who like to see a kicker throw his body around. They realize that his kicking is their bread and butter—but if he breaks a leg and they lose the Super Bowl, so be it.

Davis says, "When a punter has the reactions of an athlete, there's less chance he'll shank



PERFECT FORM—Ray Guy, after he got a punt off.

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Davis says, "When a punter has the reactions of an athlete, there's less chance he'll shank

there and it's legal to take a shoestring and tie your toe back to your ankle."

How do those things help you kick for distance?

"They help your concentration. You don't have to worry so much about your cleats sticking in the ground or keeping your toe up."

What form of training or exercise is best for a punter? What do you do?

"I do a lot of stretching—that's the main thing—and I do it every day of the year. You know the way a sprinter stretches before a race? I do that 15 minutes a day or more. During the offseason in Mississippi I work out at 3 in the afternoon, the hottest part of the day, when the joints are more limber. After the season starts the only other thing I do is kick. I do a lot of kicking. One day I'll practice hitting the ball out of bounds and the next I'll work on distance and height."

Why do so many teams have trouble getting a punter? Why don't they just tell their best linebacker, 'You're the punter'?

"Linebackers and punters use different muscles. All the weight lifting they have now has revolutionized football and made it hard for a running back or anybody—anybody but a kicker—to kick. If you play regular on offense or defense you have too many muscles of the wrong kind in the wrong places. You're muscle-bound—not for your job but to do mine."

What kind do you need for your job?

"I need muscles that are long and supple. When I was a defensive back I lifted weights some but I don't anymore. Lifting weights makes the muscles bulge. You can bulge any muscle you use to lift a weight, and NFL punters don't need that."

What does it take to do what you do? What makes a great punter?

"I'd say a sense of rhythm is the most important thing. You can't be erratic in your approach to the ball. You can't jerk around. You have to be smooth. Sum it up in the word 'smooth.'"

What else does it take?

"The only other thing, really, is the ability to concentrate. A punter is the only player on a football team who is completely on his own. And it's hard to concentrate when you're standing back there 15 yards away from everybody else in the stadium and there are 70,000 people looking down at you. In a spot like that you feel all those eyes. You feel the solitude, the loneliness. You want to hide and there's no place to hide—so there is, at times, for the other players. You're all alone, and if you don't ignore the rush and everything else and concentrate 100 percent on what you've got to do, you're in trouble."

Some punters take longer to get the ball off than others. What's the best way to punt?

"I'm a three-step punter—or rather 2 1/2. When the center snaps the ball I go up to meet it, stepping forward with my left foot. This is really a half step. A lot of punters wait for the ball to come to them, but that takes another half second, and I want to hit it in 2 seconds or 2 1/4. Next, I step right, and now the ball is situated in my hands. The second left step, just before I kick, is longer but not too much longer."

Where do you make contact?

"I try to kick the ball right in the middle. That's where the most air is—in the biggest part of the ball. I drop it to knee height before kicking—lower if I'm kicking into the wind."

Where does the ball meet your foot?

"Right where the arch starts. There's kind of a cradle there and I let the ball fall into the cradle—not straight ahead along my foot but sort of cross-wise."

Anything else?

"The rest is in the waist action. You can be a punter if you've got a whip for a leg."

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Cosmos Weigh Off-Season Play For Beckenbauer

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—A spokesman for the New York Cosmos, the North American Soccer League champions, said today that the club may allow star midfielder Franz Beckenbauer to play for the Munich 1860 club during the winter.

The public relations director, Jim Trecker, said, "A decision should be made by the end of the week."

"We may give Beckenbauer permission to play for another team but many things are to be resolved—assurances, releases," Trecker said. "Obviously Beckenbauer is a very valuable property for us. We will know in a few days."

Asked if the Cosmos would allow Beckenbauer to play for West Germany in the World Cup in Argentina next June, Trecker said the club had received a formal request from the West German Football Association.

"The West Germans requested an answer by the end of January," he said. "Any decision will require a meeting of our board of directors and all the members won't be able to get together until after the start of the new year, so there won't be a decision until at least the middle of January."

Wolff to Join Argentina
MADRID, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Real Madrid soccer team has given permission for its Argentine midfielder player, Enrique Wolff, to play for Argentina in the World Cup.

Real did not specify when Wolff will be able to begin training with Argentina.

His worldly travels followed. Bilbao in Spain and Sporting Lisbon in Portugal each benefited from his knowledge before, re-

turning to England, he settled again near Albion, for a brief time looking after the poverty-stricken third division club Walsall.

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